

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

## LESSON FOR JULY 21

### THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:26-32, Matt. 13:18.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, as in heaven so on earth."—Matt. 6:10.

Last week we observed the fact that the genesis of this new kingdom Jesus came to establish was to be the life, his life, when was as seed. The reception of the seed in various sorts of soil, however, made a vast difference as to the ultimate outcome. Today we may observe from these words of the Master what are to be the processes of the establishing of the kingdom, for we do not read into this parable a record of the final consummation, but rather that these parables reveal different aspects of the same general process.

While it is true that this first parable is only recorded by St. Mark it is in reality a complement of these parables about the kingdom found in the thirteenth of Matthew and elsewhere. We have already noted that the seed is the word, Luke 8:11, and that the soil is the hearts of men, but here Jesus tells us that in the spiritual as in the material universe man "knoweth not how" the life principle propagates itself. It is a helpful thought to every Christian worker that he is not to be held accountable for that part of the process; his part is to be that of the man who shall cast the seed into the ground. Not upon, but "into." (v. 26). Having thus planted the seed let him "sleep and rise again" e. g., let him trust a wise God to see to it that the seed germinate and bring forth. All of your worrying and mine cannot hasten the process nor change the result once the seed is sown, so let us be careful to sow them right and as far as possible be sure we plant it in properly prepared soil.

#### Process is Gradual.

Again let us beware of presumptuousness "he knoweth not how." Can you, my reader, define life? Can you explain the transmission, the development, the propagation of life? We accept the results of these things in nature without questioning, why stagger at similar things in the spiritual realm? Why question the reality of the Christian life when we see all about us its results? In verses 22 and 23 of this same chapter we are admonished that if we have ears "let him hear" (a positive injunction) and almost the very next word tells us to "take heed what we hear." Going on down to verse 28 of the lesson we see clearly the reason for these words, for our lives will grow and will reproduce each after its own kind. If we sow wheat we reap wheat. If we allow tares to be sown in our lives we shall reap tares.

The process is a gradual one, but a sure one. "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." The harvest will not take place until the process be completed. It is not till the fruit is ripe that the husbandman puts forth his sickle. We are not to bother ourselves so much with the process as we are to guard the source. Sow good seed and God will see to it that it shall bring forth. Let us not expect the "full corn" of ripe experience from the "tender blade" of early Christian life. Let us have patience till these young Christians have time to reach the full maturity of their powers. Jesus the harvester of this parable knew when to put in the sickle, viz., when the fruit is "ripe." (v. 28, R. V.)

#### The Main Truth.

Looking back over history his was indeed "less than all the seeds in the earth," yet he set into motion those principles and powers that have caused his kingdom to become great in the earth (Isa. 9:7). Under the branches of this kingdom have lodged the weary and the stricken ones. The birds of the air symbolize the gathering together of the nations of the earth that they may take refuge under the shelter and shadow of the kingdom of God, see Ezek. 17, Daniel 4, etc. We must beware of fanciful interpretations or applications. The main truth is that almost without exception the beginnings of all great movements in the kingdom of God have been like mustard seed, small but exceeding great in their growth. Witness such moral developments as the slavery question. Compare the present day temperance agitation with what it amounted to one hundred, yes, twenty-five years ago. The same can be said of countless other "movements."

For the third parable that of the leaven which a woman hid in the three measures of meal we need to refer to Paul's inspired words as recorded in 1 Cor. 5:6-7 and Gal. 5:8-9. Here Paul explicitly tells us that leaven is a type of sin. That we who are in Christ are a new lump, unlevained. That the old leaven is that of malice and wickedness, but that we who have put away leaven are the bread of sincerity and truth. What do we therefore infer? Viz., that as growing up alongside the good seed shall also grow the tares with fruitage of death and decay.

# POULTRY



## FEEDS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

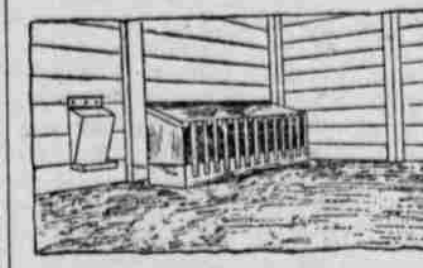
Farmer Should Be Able to Supplement Natural Resources of the Farm to Increase Revenue.

(By J. S. JEFFERY.)

The production of eggs for market is generally considered the most profitable branch of poultry keeping.

Under proper conditions there is no reason why eggs should not be produced at a price that will allow a good margin of profit. This should be especially true of eggs produced on farms where the fowls may find a large part of their sustenance at no cost to the farmer, utilizing what would otherwise be waste products.

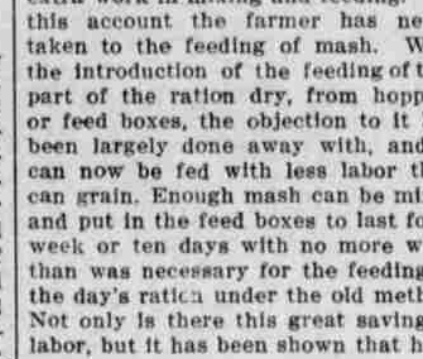
With a knowledge of what is necessary for the best results in egg production, the farmer should be able to supplement the natural resources of the farm in such a way that revenue



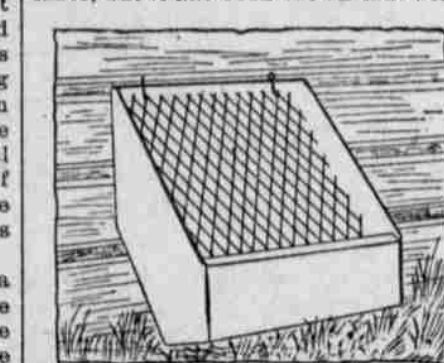
Home-Made Box for Feeding Dry Mash

from the hens would be largely increased by a small extra outlay for food.

It has been demonstrated that fowls do better where they have part of their ration of grains, either whole or cracked, and part of it of ground products or what is commonly called a mash. Until within the last few years, it has been the custom to feed this mash wet. This necessitated the mixing of the mash fresh for each feeding and required a great deal of extra work in mixing and feeding. On this account the farmer has never taken to the feeding of mash. With the introduction of the feeding of this part of the ration dry, from hoppers or feed boxes, the objection to it has been largely done away with, and it can now be fed with less labor than can grain. Enough mash can be mixed and put in the feed boxes to last for a week or ten days with no more work than was necessary for the feeding of the day's ration under the old method. Not only is there this great saving in labor, but it has been shown that hens



Electric Egg Candler.



Galvanized Iron Box for Dry Mash.

return a greater profit on the dry-mash-hopper feeding system than on the wet mash, without taking into account the labor in either case.

A home-made box for feeding dry mash serves the purpose very well. It may be improved by putting the slats on the inside of the front and having a wire screen to cover the front at night to keep out rats.

A good style of galvanized feed box is covered by a grating of expanded metal. The hens get their food through this grating and are thus prevented from pulling a part of the mash out of the hopper in their search for the ingredients they like best. By hooking the lower end of the grating up at night, the hopper is made rat-proof.

#### Boil Drinking Vessels.

If many chicks are raised it is a good plan to keep a large kettle near the poultry house in which the drinking vessels can be boiled at least once a week. A handful of common soda thrown in the water will help.

#### Treating Chicken-Pox.

Chicken-pox can be successfully treated by anointing the head and wattles with carbolated vaseline, after having first bathed well with hot water. A one-grain quinine pill should also be given each night for a week.

#### Frightened Hen.

The hen that flees when you enter the yard or run has you "spotted" as a disturbing element. Change your attitude and you will at once change hers for the better.

#### Improving the Flock.

The welfare of the flock is in no way improved by irregular and indifferent breeding. Regularity is to the liking of the business hen as well as of the business man.

#### Failures are Common.

The failures in poultry culture are no more common than in other commercial activities, and are usually traceable to a want of proper knowledge of its requirements.

## SEVERAL FACTS ON POULTRY

Flock Will Not Do Much During August and Few Eggs Are to Be Expected—Time to Clean.

(By PROF. L. SWINEY.)

As a general rule the flock will not do much during the month of August. Some hens are still broody; some are beginning to moult and one may expect but few eggs for a while.

Then, too, most of us are apt to grow careless about the poultry business, since it is not, at present, bringing us in anything worth mentioning.

We neglect to clean out the droppings as often as we used to; the roosts are never washed and aired out; no fresh new nests take the place of the old, filthy ones; while the heat coupled with all these produces a scent both nauseating and dangerous to the flock.

Lice and mites thrive under these conditions and unless we keep a close and constant watch they sneak in and are playing havoc before we realize it. So, let's dip the hens about the time they begin to moult and spray the poultry house thoroughly with some effective, home-made solution. There are many such and they cost next to nothing.

Let's wash the roosts with ten quarts of good, strong soap-suds to which have been added a quart of kerosene and some strong brine, or use a good coat of whitewash.

Let's see that every atom of the droppings is removed from the buildings, then, to make sure we have done a clean job, spread the dirt floor to bury the last vestige of filth. This should bring matters back to normal and with an occasional spraying, ought to insure the flock beginning the fall and winter egg-laying campaign early.

## INDICATOR OF SPOILED EGGS

Candler Made of Oak, Lined With Asbestos and Containing Electric Lamp Put on Market.

An egg "candler" for use anywhere, but more especially adapted for soda fountains, is on the market and consists of an oak cabinet 6½ by 6 by 3



Electric Egg Candler.

inches lined with asbestos and containing a 16-candlepower lamp, says the Popular Mechanics. Two openings in the top covered with adjustable slides are provided. Pushing aside a slide an egg is placed in the opening and the light shining through indicates its condition.

#### Care of Ducklings.

Ducklings require special attention for two or three weeks, to insure their not getting wet. After that they can be raised with less risk or care than chickens, are hardly ever troubled by disease, and are free from attacks of lice and mites. With a mash feed morning and night, and grass range, they practically take care of themselves.

#### Cheap Disinfectant.

A cheap disinfectant for the poultry house is a whitewash made by slacking fresh lime to the consistency of cream and adding a gill of crude carbolic acid to every pailful of the whitewash. The whitewash will help keep out the chicken mites. The best treatment for lice on birds that have feathered out is to give them a good dust bath.

## POULTRY NOTES

Keep your chicks on dry ground. Oats make an excellent ration for laying hens.

Nothing fattens young turkeys like plenty of corn.

Don't overcrowd the brooders, brood coops or colony coops.

The young turkeys will not begin to fatten until cold weather sets in.

Never let the hen and her young roost away from home a single night.

It is best to kill fowls ten hours before preparing them for the table.

Poor quality poultry and eggs are hard to sell or get rid of at any price.

Clip the main feathers on one wing of the fence flyer. That will keep her in.

Plow or spade up chicken runs, if not well grassed, and sow oats or rye.

Move chick colonies to new ground before the grass in the old run is quite gone.

Don't fail to supply abundant shade and shelter for adult fowls and growing chicks.

The smoother the roosting poles the more easily they can be kept free from vermin.

The stock will benefit from your intelligent use of a good lice and mite killing preparation during the heated term.

Do not let your young birds roost with the old hens, as they are liable to catch diseases which old hens are more subject to.

All hens which have completed their second laying season should be disposed of at once, to make room for the young stock.

## FATTENING VALUE OF PEAS

For Use With Cattle Crop Probably Is Unexcelled—Make Good Food for Horses at Work.

(By PROF. THOMAS N. SHAW.)

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed with positive advantage when they are to be had at prices not too high. They are not commonly fed to horses, since they can seldom be spared for such a use, but they make a good food for horses at work, and for colts during the period of development, if given as a part of the grain food.

As a food for fattening cattle, peas are probably unexcelled. Much of the success which Canadian feeders have achieved in preparing cattle for the block, has risen from the free use of peas in the diet.

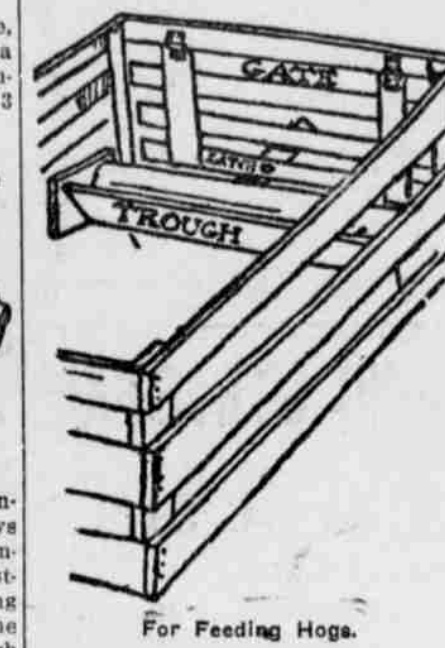
During the first part of the finishing period they will be found peculiarly helpful in making beef, owing to their relative richness in protein, but they are also a satisfactory food at any stage of the fattening process. During the first half of the finishing period peas will be found superior to corn, but toward the close of the same, corn could probably be fed with greater relative advantage.

Peas with oats or bran make an excellent grain food for cattle that are being fattened. Speaking in a general way, peas should form about one-third, by weight, of the meal fed, but, as every feeder knows, the relative proportions of meal used should vary somewhat as the season of fattening progresses.

## MAKES SLOPPING HOGS EASY

Pen so Arranged That Animals Cannot Get at Trough While It Is Being Filled or Cleaned.

I have a hog pen with trough so located that the hogs cannot get at it while it is being filled. To make such a pen take corner posts of 2x4 and nail on lengths of 1x4 or 1x6 for sides and



For Feeding Hogs.

ends, writes N. S. Wilders in the Missouri Valley Farmer. Make the usual V trough and nail securely to the bottom board at one end of pen. Instead of boarding up the pen tight at the trough end leave an open space the length of trough, with a board across top and bottom, then make a gate and hinge to the top board on the inside. Take a short length of stout wood for a latch and bolt to the second board of gate, with one bolt. When you want to fill the trough turn the latch until it misses the trough, push the gate in till latch is beyond trough, then turn latch to upright position again. The hogs cannot bother you while you are cleaning the trough or pouring in the feed.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

A hog simply will not be responsible for poor fences.

There is no better place to raise pigs than in a good pasture.

Even the hogs like a variety of feed and will do better if they can get it.

There is no animal that responds so quickly to good feed and treatment as the pig.

How much per bushel can be made from wheat by feeding to hogs? In what way should it be fed?

Almost every wrong act of the horse is caused by fear, excitement or mismanagement, said a great horseman.

The individuality of each horse should be studied, and the feeds supplied to meet individual requirements.

Feed roughage to the stock before giving them grain, as it invigorates and excites the digestive apparatus to action.

The pure-bred sire and a dam of the same type of as good blood as it is possible to get will usually bring a desirable colt.

Be sure to have some disinfectant to use on the young colt's navel when he arrives. A half minute at this time may save the colt later.

In eight years out of ten the hog feeder will make money, in one year he will lose and in one break even. This is the year of the even break.

Twenty acres of corn put into a silo is said to be worth more than 80 acres put in the crib. This is quite an item, especially when feed is so high.

Begin to break the colt early if you would have an easy time with the work and a well-broken horse. A two-year-old is easier to break than a four-year-old.

When pure-bred swine are kept for breeding purposes they should be given every opportunity for bone and muscle development, rather than the production of fat.

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## PIKE CHAPEL.

July 15, 1912.

Mrs. Hazel Brown spent Sunday with home folks.

Roscoe Colburn, wife and daughter, spent Sunday with Henry Bliss and wife.

Sam Storer and wife attended the funeral of Miss Annie Dick at Marshall, Thursday.

Bob McKamey and wife spent Sunday with their son, John.

Leonard Aber and Lonnie Wilkin, of Dodsonville, attended church here, Sunday.

George Larrick and family spent Sunday with William Bowman and wife.

John Upp and family spent Sunday

with Robert Upp and family.

Ruth Pfister spent Thursday afternoon with Allie Mullenix.

Guy Mullenix called on Jennie Pfister Thursday afternoon.

Sunday School here next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Jennie Pfister spent Monday afternoon with Ethel and Ulah Duncan.

Edwin Parshall has purchased a new auto.

The sailor men of Chillicothe are now killing about 200 whales a year. The biggest whale yet was 125 feet long and yielded 100 barrels of oil.

A smoke abatement exhibition will be held in Glasgow under the auspices of the Glasgow Corporation from Sept. 20 to Oct. 20, 1912.